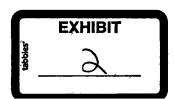
involving these patents in front of Judge Brinkema. So to the extent that Judge Spencer made his discretionary decision in that case, we respectfully lived with it, but in this case, we think it's particularly inappropriate because we believe that Dr. Shamos should not be able to shape his opinions that he's already given based on testimony he now says he's heard for the first time and that we'd be hearing for the first time at trial.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. In the Fourth Circuit, the controlling case is still Opus 3, Limited, against Heritage Park, Inc., and there the Fourth Circuit held that because of its important role in reaching the truth, Rule 615 carries a presumption favoring sequestration citing its decision in United States against Farnham, and, therefore, the Court held, that the rule's exemptions, of which there are several, are to be construed narrowly in favor of the party requesting sequestration, and for the same reason, the parties seeking to avoid sequestration of a witness bears the burden of proving that a Rule 615 exemption applies.

The exception involved here is the one in Federal Rule of Evidence 615(3) which says that the rule does not authorize exclusion of a person whose presence is shown by a party to be essential to the presentation of the party's cause. That burden must be carried by Lawson in this case.

In reviewing the information that's been provided, I



do not see that Lawson has carried that burden. It has not shown that Dr. Shamos or any other expert is essential to the presentation of its cause. The experts have had reports, opening reports, rebuttal reports, and they've had access to an enormous quantity of information, have formed their opinions, and I believe that there's been ample time here to prepare this case for trial even after the final pretrial conference, and so I don't find that the burden has been met here.

Further, I will say that I am inclined to believe that I have been confronted in this case with the most difficult of circumstances, which is the shifting of opinions already, and the shifting of theories, and I don't want any more of it.

I'm going to have, I see, difficulty at trial anyway in making -- in policing the experts staying to their opinions because the opinions are so long, and we've already had a number of instances where there have been problems along those lines.

So considering all of those factors, the Court exercises its discretion and grants plaintiff's ePlus, Inc.'s request to sequester witnesses pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 615.

The next issue to be dealt with is the proposed -the motion, excuse me, of ePlus. It's entitled, plaintiff
ePlus, Inc.'s motion to enforce prior court orders. I've read